There also he had promised financial assistance of hundreds of crores of rupees *to that* State. He has also gone to Kerala

4. 00 P. M. and announced similarly. Whenever the Prime Minister has gone on election campaigns, he has promised hundreds of crores of rupees as financial assistance to the States. He forget those promises after getting defeated in the elections. Wherever the Prime Minister has promised financial assistance the opposition parties came to power in those States. He has forgotten his own promises. Moreover the Prime Minisier lias stated in the Nagaland elections that the Opposition parties who are campaigning for their parlies in Nagaland will go back to their States and demand more financial assistance at the cost of Nagaland. We are quite rightful to demand any financial assistance for the development of our State but not at the cost of Nagaland. We are happy that the Prime Minister has promised *Rs.* 666 crores as financial assistance to Nagaland. We wish Nagaland all prosperity and good luck to get more funds from the Centre. We also plead for more funds for other States. This is a politically motivated promise and a politically motivated false allegation and this will not last long. 1 would like to state on this occasion that this sort of false propaganda will put the Congress Party alone to a loss and it will not affect the prospects of the other parties. I am sure that the people of Nagaland will definitely realise these false statements and they will again vote against the Congress party. Since Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's assumption as Prime Minister of this country in the States' elections which were held so far, the Congress party was voted against and the same thing will be repeated in Nagaland also. But unnecessarily the party in powei is making false propaganda.

With these remarks I support the Bill.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION Or THE DROUGHT AND FLOOD SITUATION IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THI COUNTRY—. Coma.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHR JAGESH DESAI): Now, we shall conti hue the discussion on drought and floo situation, Shri Virendra Verma.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय वाइस चेयरमैन महोदय, देश की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . रामानन्द जी, आपसे ही संबंधित कह रहा हूं . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री मुस्तफा बिन कासिम) पीठासीन हुई]

माननीय वाइस चेयरमैन महोदय, देश की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के डाक्यूमेंट में बताया गया है कि . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . रामानन्द जी, सुनिए जरा, सन् 1952 से सन् 1980 के वर्षों के बीच बाढ़ का क्षेत्रफल दुगुना हो गया है। . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): It is a small point of order. It is more really by way of appeal to the Treasury Benches. This is a discussion on drought. It is a very significant discussion. Everyone has been talking ritually of this being the century's worst drought. I have full faith in the ability of my friend hon. Shri Rama-nand Yadav but we would have greater reassurance about the Treasury Benches if some of their other Ministers were also present, because the consequences of the drought are widespread. I am sure they have other things to do but this is a major discussion that is taking place, perhaps, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister can appeal to them and ask them to come here and not leave it just to my good friend, Mr. Ramanand Yadav i salready here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): The Minister of Agriculture is coming and \ Mr. Ramanand Yadav is already here.

श्री रामानन्द यादव (बिहार) : अभी तो शुरू हुआ है । इतना अधीर होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : मुझे इजाजत है। क्या बताऊं, तीसरी दफा मुझे कहना पड़ गया।

माननीय वाइस चेयरमैन महोदय, सन् 1952 से सन् 1980 के बीच के वर्षों में देश में बाढ़ का क्षेत्रफल छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के डाक्यूमेंट के अनुसार दो गुना हो गया है,

[श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा]

जो कि सरकार के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती है। नदियों में रेत जमा होता चला जा रहा है और जो सड़कें हैं या दूसरी चीजें बनी हैं, उनमें वाटर शेड मैनेजमेंट खराब हुआ है। इसलिए बाढ़ बढ़ती चली जाती है और बाढ़ से प्रतिवर्ष मामूली नहीं, सरकार भी स्वीकार करती है और देश का प्रत्येक बुद्धिजीवी स्वीकार करता है कि अरबों रुपए का नुकसान फसलों को, मकानों को, सड़कों को, रेलवे लाइंस को, पशुओं को और जनता को होता है। सरकार की बाढ़ से बचाने की योजना भी है । इस दृष्टि से अभी नेपाल से निकलती हुई नदियों पर बांध बनाकर बिजली तैयार करने और बाढ़ से बिहार आदि को बचाने की, सन् 1960 इंडस वॉटर से जिसको कि 27 वर्ष हो जाते हैं, पंचेश्वर की योजना और कई योजनाएं सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं। नेपाल सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं। मान्यवर सभी जानते हैं कि कोसी प्रतिवर्ष कितनी बड़ी तबाही और बर्बादी बिहार की करती है। घाघरा प्रतिवर्ष पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में करती है, गंगा और गंडक नदियों से होती है । लेकिन क्या किसी भी प्रकार सरकार अभी तक उस क्षति से फसलों, मकानों, सड़कों, इंसानों और पशुओं को बचाने में कामयाब रही है? मैं प्रसन्न होऊंगा यदि मंत्रीजी बता सकें कि हमने बाढ़ से होने वाली क्षति को रोकने के लिए इस-इस प्रकार के स्थायी कार्य की व्यवस्थाएं की हैं। मान्यवर जितने भी पूर्वोत्तर प्रदेश हैं चाहे—असम हो, बंगाल हो, बिहार हो, नागालैंड, मेघालय, मिजोरम, त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर सभी को इस वर्ष भारी नुकसान बाढ़ से पहुंचा है।

मान्यवर, इसके साथ-साथ जितने हमारे डैम्स हैं, तेजी के साथ सिल्ट अप होते जा रहे हैं। उनमें रेत जमा होती चली जा रही है। हम जानते हैं कि डैम के निर्माण पर कितना बड़ा खर्च होता है । आप सहमत होंगे कि चाहे नंगल हो या भाखड़ा हो या दूसरे डैम्स हों, वे सिल्ट अप होते चले जा रहे हैं। इस कारण बिजली भी कम पैदा होती है और अंततोगत्वा देश के बिजली उत्पादन पर, जो पहले ही कम है, अधिक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इसलिए आपको डैम्स की सफाई की तरफ भी अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए। मान्यवर, आंध्रप्रदेश में इस वर्ष भी, पिछले वर्ष भी और हर वर्ष आंध्रप्रदेश के कोस्टल एरियाज में समुद्र के किनारे के जितने जिले हैं, वहां के मछुआरे, गरीब आदमी जो किनारे पर रहते हैं वे प्रतिवर्ष तबाही और बर्बादी के शिकार होते हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आपने कौनसे स्पेसिफिक स्थायी दृष्टि से विशिष्ट कार्य किए हैं जिससे कि इस प्रदेश के लोग तबाही और बर्बादी से बचते रहें। इस पर भी आप रोशनी डालने की कृपा करें।

मान्यवर, इस वर्ष जैसा सूखा पड़ा है वह पिछले सौ वर्षों में नहीं पड़ा है। पूर्वोत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़कर, कोई भी प्रदेश ऐसा नहीं है जो सूखे से प्रभावित न हुआ हो। कर्नाटक के, आंध्र के कुछ जिले छोड़ दें, तमिलनाडु के कुछ जिले छोड़ दें, उड़ीसा के कुछ जिले छोड़ दें, बाकी सारे हिन्दुस्तान के हर प्रदेश में पूरी तरह से सूखा पड़ा है। इतना बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है फसलों का। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि सहायता दे रहे हैं, इसकी आप चर्चा करते हैं, लेकिन नुकसान किसानों का कितना हुआ इसकी भी तो आप चर्चा करें। कितना फसलों का नुकसान हुआ है, कितना मकानों का नुकसान हुआ है, कितना सड़कों का नुकसान हुआ है, कितना मवेशियों का नुकसान हुआ है। कितने मनुष्य मरे हैं, कितनी रेल लाइनें टूटी हैं, एवेज में आपने क्या दिया, इस पर भी रोशनी डालिए ।

मान्यवर, सूखा पिछले चार पांच सालों से राजस्थान, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में पड़ रहा है। जिन प्रदेशों में 4-5 सालों से सूखा पड़ रहा हो वहां स्थाई दृष्टि से आपने क्या काम किया है? सूखे से लोग प्रभावित न हों, फसलें प्रभावित न हों, इसके लिए आपने क्या किया है? वैसी ही हिन्दुस्तान में 70 फीसदी जमीन असिंचित है और केवल 30 फीसदी भूमि सिंचित है, तो आपने असिंचित भूमि के लिए किस प्रकार की फसलें उगाने का प्रोत्साहन दिया है। जो प्रदेश प्रति वर्ष सूखे से प्रभावित होते हैं वहां किसानों को किस प्रकार की फसलें उगाने के लिए आपने तैयार किया है जो कि सूखे से लड़ सकें। कौन से बीज आपने तैयार किए हैं, इस पर भी आप रोशनी डालें कि हमने सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए इस प्रकार की फसलें और बीज तैयार किए हैं और किसानों को बचाने की चेष्टा की है। मैं यह जानता हूं कि सूखे के कारण जो टैरट

दूरी नहीं मिलती है। मंत्री जी कृपया नोट करें कि राजस्थान के सूखे के लिए जो कार्य किए गए पिछले साल उनका भुगतान अभी तक नहीं किया गया है। गत वर्ष के कामों के लिए भी मजदूरों को अब तक पेमेंट नहीं मिला, तो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? आपने पैसा दिया होगा राज्य सरकार को, लेकिन राज्य सरकार की तरफ से मजदूरों को पैसा नहीं दिया गया। लोग मांगते फिरते हैं, लेकिन देता कोई नहीं है। कौन जिम्मेदार है, क्यों नहीं पैसा दिया जा रहा है, इसका भी आप उत्तर दें। कृषि मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हैं, ये बताने की कृपा करें कि गुजरात और राजस्थान में सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में चारे और पीने के पानी के लिए और जानवरों के लिए क्या व्यवस्था आपने की है? माननीय मंत्री जी जिस जिले में जिस स्थान पर गए होंगे, जाहिर है कि प्रदेश की सरकार ऐसे स्थान पर उनको ले जाएगी जहां पर सब प्रकार की सुविधाएं उपस्थित होंगी। लेकिन माइग्रेशन क्यों हो रहा है, जानवर एक प्रदेश से दूसरे प्रदेशों में क्यों जा रहे हैं? पानी और चारे के अभाव में राजस्थान और गुजरात से हमारे प्रदेश हरियाणा और पंजाब में जानवर बड़ी मात्रा में आ रहे हैं। चारे की तलाश में और पानी की तलाश में। **(समय की घंटी)**

इसलिए मैं आपसे कह रहा हूं कि स्थाई दृष्टि से आपने इन प्रदेशों में क्या प्रबंध किया है चारे और पानी के लिए, इस पर आप रोशनी डालने की कृपया कोशिश करें।

श्रीमन, 11 नवम्बर को एक स्टेटमेंट दिया आपके स्टेट मिनिस्टर महोदय ने, वह स्टेटमेंट मेरे पास है। उसमें कहा गया है कि पहली अक्तूबर को देश के बहुत से प्रदेशों में बारिश हुई और चारे की समस्या हल हो जाएगी। पहली अक्तूबर को कौन सा चारा नया बोया जाएगा। आप कैसे चारे की समस्या का हल होने की बात कह रहे हैं। इससे कौन सा चारा संभल जाएगा, कौन सी चारे की समस्या हल होगी? मान्यवर, आपने अपनी स्टेटमेंट के पांचवें पेज पर यह दिया है कि असम, बिहार, अरुणाचल, पश्चिमी बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश में भारी वर्षा हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश के अगर 5-7 जिलों को आप सारा उत्तर प्रदेश मान लें तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं. मैं कुछ नहीं कहता। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे जिले में पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश और सेन्ट्रल उत्तर प्रदेश में एक बूंद भी बारिश नहीं हुई। आपकी स्टेटमेंट में पश्चिमी और पूर्वी नहीं लिखा है। आपने लिखा है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश में भारी वर्षा हुई है। कहां भारी वर्षा हुई है? यहां तो एक बूंद भी बारिश की नहीं पड़ी। ऐसी स्टेटमेंट मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से आना यह एक शिकायत का बायस है। ऐसी स्टेटमेंट इनकी तरफ से कभी नहीं आनी चाहिए।

क्या आपको जानकारी है कि चारे के क्या भाव हैं? हमारे जिलों से भारी मात्रा में गे यहां आते हैं। 150 रुपये क्विंटल से भी ज्यादा आज भूसे का भाव है। पुआल जो आदमी फेंक देता था, राजस्थान, गुजरात और दूसरी जगह के भूखे पशुओं के लिए वह पुआल 70-80 रुपये क्विंटल बिक रहा है। किसान की पैदा की हुई फसल बर्बाद हो चुकी है। जानवर के लिए चारा नहीं है। किसान भी भूखा, उसके पशु भी भूखे। उसके मजदूर भी भूखे, बेकारी और बेरोजगारी भी बढ़ रही है। आपने बड़ी तादाद में रुपया दिया, भारत सरकार आंकड़े देती है। आपके प्रत्येक प्रदेश ने 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये की मांग की थी। आपकी इसी स्टेटमेंट में है कि आपने करीब-करीब 750 करोड़ रुपया इस कार्य के लिए दिया है। मांगा है 6 हजार करोड़ और आपने दिया है लगभग 750 करोड़ रुपया। है कोई इसमें तुलना? मेरे भाई बैठे हैं हरियाणा के। वहां की जनसंख्या 1 करोड़ 38 लाख है। उन्होंने मांग की थी 411 करोड़ रुपये की और आपने दिया है 36 करोड़ रुपया।

मान्यवर, अगर आप आज्ञा दें तो नागालैण्ड की जनसंख्या बहुत कम है। वह बाढ़ से प्रभावित नहीं है। वहां 16 करोड़ प्लस 4 करोड़ प्लस 40 करोड़ आपने दिया है जबकि वहां की आबादी 8 लाख से भी कम है यानी पौने आठ लाख होगी। इसको आपने दिया 60 करोड़ रुपया। और जो प्रदेश प्रभावित हैं सूखे से उनको दिया जाता है 36 करोड़ रुपया। **(समय की घंटी)** मैं समाप्त ही कर रहा हूं। केरल की सरकार ने 571 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की थी कि जो समुद्र के किनारे है, लेकिन कार्य किए जाते हैं उसमें भी लोगों को मज-

[श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा]

बारिश का नामोनिशान नहीं है, तमाम बर्बादि हो गया है । मांग है 571 करोड़ की और आपने दिया है 50 करोड़ रुपया । क्या मांगा और क्या दिया । क्या इनसे प्रोब्लम सोल्व होगी ? आप नहीं कर सकते । **(समय की घंटी)** मैं अभी समाप्त कर रहा हूं । मैं ज्यादा कहना भी नहीं चाहता ।

जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा था बाढ़ से प्रति वर्ष फसलें, मकान, सड़कें, रेल लाइनें और आदमियों को बहुत क्षति होती है । लेकिन उर्वरा शक्ति भूमि की जो ऊपर की जमीन बहा ले जायेगी, इससे प्रदेश अगले वर्ष भी प्रभावित होंगे । पैदावार भी गिरेगी । यह सारी चीजें आपके लिए चुनौती हैं । मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जहां इतना भयंकर सूखा है, जहां इतनी भयंकर बाढ़ आयी है वहां के किसानों पर दिये गये ऋण को माफ किया जायें । इतने भयंकर नुकसान में जितना ऋण है वह माफ किया जाये । जब फसल ही नहीं हुई तो जो फसल का ऋण है वह समाप्त होना चाहिए । मालगुजारी और सिंचाई की वसूली रोकी जाये । जब फसल पैदा नहीं हुई तो मालगुजारी और सिंचाई को समाप्त किया जाये या उन्हें मुल्तवी किया जाय । जिस जिले से मैं आता हूं वहां पर, ऐलान यह किया गया था कि मालगुजारी और सिंचाई के चार्जेज वसूल नहीं किये जायेंगे, लेकिन वहां पर मान्यवर इसके अंतर्गत किसानों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है, उन्हें जेल में भेजा गया है और वे जमानत पर छूटकर आये हैं । यह मुसीबतजदा किसानों की तरक्की का तरीका नहीं है । ऐसी हालत में मैं सरकार से उम्मीद करूंगा कि सरकार इस अभूतपूर्व तबाही और बरबादी में किसानों की रक्षा करने के लिये स्थायी योजनायें बनाये, सूखे से भी निपटने के लिये, बाढ़ से भी निपटने के लिये, तभी आप इस देश की एकानामी को बरबाद होने से बचा सकते हैं ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह (हरियाणा) : मान्यवर, वर्मा जी कृषि से संबंधित सदस्य हैं । उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में काफी लम्बे अर्से तक एक मंत्री की हैसियत से किसानों को क्या-क्या सुविधायें दी जायें इस पर अच्छी तरह से विचार किया है। लेकिन आज जब वे सदन में बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने कई बातें ऐसी कही जो किसी भी तरह से प्रैक्टिकल नहीं हो सकतीं । आखिर में उन्होंने कहा कि जहां सूखा पड़ा है वहां कर्जे माफ किये जायें। कल बाघेला साहब जब बोल रहे थे तो वे बार-बार यह कह रहे थे कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने पिछले 40 सालों में किसानों के लिये, जमींदारों के लिये मजदूर वर्ग के लिये कुछ नहीं किया । मान्यवर, वर्मा जी जैसा कि उनको अच्छी तरह से विदित है . . .

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : गलत नहीं कहा । या तो आप यहां रहा करें और यहां रहकर सुना करें । 40 साल नहीं, चार साल से कह रहा हूं, अभी भी कह रहा हूं ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं आपका हवाला चार साल से ही दूंगा जब आपकी बात करूंगा । यही नहीं, वर्मा जी ने एक बात कही कि 6 हजार करोड़ रुपया प्रदेश सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांगा है, सूखा राहत के लिये मान्यवर, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ये हिदायतें हैं कि जहां कहीं भी सूखा पड़ा हो तो अगर उनको पीने के पानी के लिये पैसे दिये जायें तो वह पैसा पीने के पानी पर ही लगाया जाये । हरियाणा ने 411 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने उसको पहले 400 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा दिया और मैं आज भी मांग करता हूं कि सूखा राहत कार्यों के लिये हरियाणा की सरकार को, हरियाणा की जनता को और भी पैसा दिया जाना चाहिए । लेकिन, अफसोस, मान्यवर, यह है कि जहां पीने के पानी के लिये पैसा दिया गया वह पैसा पीने के पानी के लिये नहीं लगाया गया । जहां तक कर्जे की माफी की बात है, कोई कर्जा हरियाणा प्रान्त में, वहां वर्मा जी के दल की सरकार है, किसानों का माफ नहीं किया गया, पिछले 6-7 महीने से जब से वहां चुनाव हुए हैं ।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : आप सूखे पर बोलिये, हरियाणा पर न बोलें । आप सारे देश के सूखे पर बोलें ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह : मान्यवर, हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना से, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के वक्त से, इंदिरा जी के वक्त से किसानों के लिये बेहद काम किया है । आप अगर देखें तो हिन्दुस्तान में 1951 में केवल 23 सौ मेगावाट बिजली पैदा होती थी और आज 45 हजार मेगावाट

बिजली पैदा होती है और इसका 45 फीसदी भाग किसानों को दिया जाता है । पिछले एक साल में किसानों के लिये 7 हजार करोड़ रुपये का फर्टिलाइजर दिया गया, जिसमें 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये सब्सिडी के तौर पर दिया गया । मैं मानता हूं कि किसानों को सारी सुविधायें अभी भी प्राप्त नहीं हैं, जितना होना चाहिए उतना नहीं हुआ है । लेकिन उनकी हालत में बहुत सुधार हुआ है। कल वाघेला साहब बड़े जोर से एक बात कह रहे थे कि आजादी के वक्त यह आश्वासन दिया गया था, यह शोर किया गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में दूध और घी की नदियां बहेंगी । वाघेला साहब खुशी की बात है कि आप हाउस में मौजूद हैं हिन्दुस्तान की हर सरकार ने केवल आपके दो साल की सरकारों को छोड़ कर जहां उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्मा जी के राज्य में किसान को गन्ना जलाना पड़ा था हिन्दुस्तान के हर प्रधानमंत्री ने किसान के प्रति बेहद काम किया है . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

श्री शंकर सिंह वाघेला (गुजरात) : हिन्दुस्तान में पहली दफा बजट का 40% पैसा जनता पार्टी के टाइम में किसान और गांव के लिए रखा गया था । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह : हिन्दुस्तान में आज 15 करोड़ टन से ज्यादा अनाज प्रति वर्ष पैदा होता है । इसमें किसान ने बहुत मेहनत की है लेकिन साथ ही साथ हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के भी अपना पूरा योगदान दिया है और केवल एक ही वर्ष में 1900 करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा हम एग्रीकल्चर कमोडीटीज का निर्यात करते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर वर्ग में 70 फीसदी मजदूर आज एग्रीकल्चर के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत है । यह किसकी बदौलत है ? यह हमारी सरकार की बदौलत है और हिन्दुस्तान में टोटल पैदावार का 45% पैदावार हमारे एग्रीकल्चर के क्षेत्र से है। बहुत सी बातें वर्मा जी ने कहीं जिनकी मैं ताईद करता हूं । सबसे बेहतरीन बात वर्मा जी ने कही कि जहां प्रतिवर्ष किसान को बरसात के दर्शन नहीं होते किसान के खेत में बारिश नहीं होती वहां हमें ड्राई फार्मिंग के साधन तैयार करने चाहियें। एक ऐसी टेक्नोलोजी तैयार की जाये जिसमें ड्राई-फार्मिंग बेहतरीन तरीके से कामयाब की जा सके और वह तब हो सकती है जब हम एग्रीकल्चर यूनीवर्सिटीज के लिए अत्यधिक धन जुटायेंगे। भारतीय हमारी एग्रीकल्चर यूनीवर्सिटी का जहां तक सवाल है बहुत सी यूनीवर्सिटीज आज सिर्फ कागजी कार्यवाही में व्यस्त हैं । मेरा इत्तेफाक था मैंने कुछ एग्रीकल्चर यूनीवर्सिटीज पिछले कुछ दिनों में देखी हैं ड्राई फार्मिंग के ऊपर वह अपनी लेबोरेटरीज के बाहर नहीं निकलतीं । इसके अलावा मैं एक बात और कहूंगा । कई जगह हमारी जमीन पैदावार के काबिल नहीं है, कल्लर जमीन है उस जमीन को कैसे काश्त के काबिल बनाया जाए उसके लिए अच्छा धन जुटाना चाहिये। हमारे प्रदेश में सर्टिफाइड सीडज के लिए उन्नत किस्म के बीजों को तैयार करने के कारखानों की अभी भी कमी है । जब उन्नत किस्म के बीज तैयार हो जाते हैं तो किसानों को यह बीज ऊंची दर पर मिलते हैं। मेरी सरकार से यह सिफारिश है कि जहां उन्नत किस्म के बीज तैयार किये जाएं वहां किसान को सबसिडी ज्यादा मिलनी चाहिये । पिछले दिनों जैसे मैंने अभी बताया इस मुल्क में सात हजार करोड़ रुपये का फर्टिलाइजर किसान को दिया गया जिस में से दो हजार करोड़ रुपया सबसिडी के तौर से था । यही नहीं हमारे यहां किसान को जो कर्ज दिये जाते हैं लांग टर्म या शार्ट टर्म कह लीजिए उन कर्जों को देने के लिए सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में बहुत कम प्रावधान किया गया है यानी कुल 6000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है मेरी सरकार से यह प्रार्थना है कि इस राशि को और बढ़ाया जाए। इसके साथ ही साथ जो छोटी अवधि के कर्जे दिये जाते हैं वह राशि भी बढ़ायी जानी चाहिये । वर्मा जी ने हरियाणा प्रान्त का जिक्र किया । हरियाणा प्रान्त राजस्थान से बिलकुल लगता हुआ प्रान्त है और यहां भी अकाल राजस्थान से किसी भी सूरत मे कम नहीं है हरियाणा प्रान्त में वर्मा जी से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पीने के पानी के बारे में आपने बिहार और राजस्थान का जिक्र किया, हरियाणा में जिस क्षेत्र से मैं सम्बन्ध रखता हूं वहां दो रुपये से पांच रुपये तक एक मटका पानी बेचा गया । दिल्ली की सरकार ने हरियाणा की सरकार को पीने के पानी के लिए पैसा दिया लेकिन पीने के पानी को उपलब्ध कराने वाले विभाग से कोई पैसा खर्च नहीं किया गया मुझे नहीं मालूम कि वह पैसा कहां गया ? इसके साथ जो माइनर इरीगेशन ट्यूबवेल कारपोरेशन है, सिंचाई की

[श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह]

जो लघ योजनाएं हैं इनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा देना चाहिए । हमारे यहां लाइनिंग आफ वाटर कोर्सेज की जाये तो 25 फीसदि पानी नहरों का बढ़ा सकते हैं । माइनर इरीगेशन में हरियाणा की सरकार ने बेहद काम किया है लेकिन इसकी वहां ज्यादा जरूरत है जहां पर ड्राई फार्मिंग है । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पिछले दिनों दौरे के दौरान एक बात कही कि मुल्क के एक हिस्से में फ्लड है तो दूसरे हिस्से में सूखा है । मान्यवर, मैं वर्मा जी की बात को सपोर्ट करता हूं कि हमारे मुल्क में फ्लड और ड्राउट का एक मास्टर प्लान तथा इंटेग्रेटेड प्लान एक हो । जहां ज्यादा फ्लड का पानी आता है उसके कैरियर चैनल्स बना-कर सूखे की तरफ पानी को ले जाया जाये । हरियाणा प्रान्त में एक ऐसी जगह थी जहां जमीन के नीचे का पानी ज्यादा होने की वजह से फसल खराब करता था । हमारे यहां इंदिरा जी के वक्त रूरल लिफ्ट इरीगेशन स्कीम बनायी गयी और उस पानी का आगमेंटेशन करके उसे सूखे की तरफ ले जाया गया । मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिस जमीन में पानी ऊंचा है, वाटर टेबल बहुत ऊंचा है वहां उस पानी को आगमेंट किया जाये । जहां कई इलाकों में बाढ़ आई हुई है, वह पानी काफी अर्से तक जमीन के ऊपर खड़ा रहेगा और जमीन के अन्दर का अंडरग्राउंड वाटर भी जमीन को खराब करेगा । इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि उस पानी को आगमेंट करके सूखे की तरफ ले जाया . . . (समय की घंटी) मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूं ।

हमारे यहां वर्मा जी ने जैसे बताया चारा डेढ़ सौ रुपये क्विंटल से ज्यादा महंगा है और सबसे अफसोस की बात यह है कि सरकार वहां पर चारा नहीं पहुंचा सकती है । अगर किसान चारा खुद लेकर आये तो हमारी सरकार ने यह कहा है कि एक आदमी को, फी परिवार, 5 क्विंटल चारा मिलेगा । उसमें सब्सिडी कितनी है ? अगर वह 5 क्विंटल चारा पंजाब से लेकर आयेगा तो उसको ट्रक का किराया देंगे । यह तो एक मजाक है । अगर 5 क्विंटल चारा मुझे या वर्मा जी को लेकर आना पड़े तो हम या कोई भी आदमी 5 क्विंटल के लिए ट्रक नहीं कर सकता है । मेरी आपसे पुरजोर प्रार्थना है कि चारे का प्रबन्ध सरकार की तरफ से हो, डिपो खोले जायें और वहां के लोकल हिसाब से प्रबन्ध किया जाये ।

दिल्लों साहब से एक और अर्ज करूंगा कि ड्राई फार्मिंग के लिए इस बार हमारे हरि-याणा प्रान्त, अकेले प्रांत के लिए 50 लाख रुपये मंजूर किये गये हैं जिसमें से 25 लाख की सब्सिडी केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से आ रही है । ड्राई फार्मिंग इस वक्त मौजूदा हालात में एक ऐसा साधन होगा कि अगर उसमें ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाये तो वह काम आ सकेगा ।

इंस्टालेशन आफ ट्यूबवेल्स की बात है। जहां सूखे का इलाका है वहां ट्यूबवेल्स के लिए अनुदान जल्दी से जल्दी दिये जायें । यही नहीं हर प्रांत के बिजली बोर्ड को केन्द्रीय सर-कार की तरफ से सब्सिडी दी जाये। हमारे हरियाणा प्रांत में पिछले वर्ष 56 करोड़ का घाटा बिजली बोर्ड को केवल किसानों को सब्सिडी देने के लिए उठाना पड़ा। मेरी आपके जरिये सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि किसानों को बिजली के अन्दर भी सब्सिडी मिलनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा एक बात और कहूंगा जिसको शायद वर्मा जी जल्दी में कहना भूल गये। हिंदुस्तान में दलहन और तिलहन में हर वक्त एक हजार करोड़ का आयात हम करते हैं। उस एक हजार करोड़ को बचाने के लिए मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अगर वह इसके ऊपर ज्यादा रियायतें दे किसान को, ड्राई फार्मिंग की टेकनालाजी इवाल्व करे तो दलहन और तिलहन की खेती को बढ़ाया जा सकता है. . . (समय की घंटी)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM): You please conclude now. There are so many speakers.

पानी आप सूखे में ले जायेंगे वहां किसान को अपनी जमीन को, कल्लर जमीन को उपजाऊ बनाने के लिए बहुत पैसे की जरूरत पड़ेगी। पिछले करीब 7-8 साल में एक हजार हेक्टेयर जमीन भी हमारे हरियाणा प्रांत में नहीं बढ़ सकी है जबकि तमाम मुल्क में एक करोड़ हेक्टेयर हम ब्रीड के नीचे ला सकते हैं, 50 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन हम धान में बढ़ा सकते हैं जिससे कि पैदावार बहुत बढ़ी है। जो सूखे का इलाका पिछले काफी लम्बे अर्से से चला आ रहा है, वहां आप कल्लर जमीन को उपजाऊ जमीन में बदलने के लिए सब्सिडी के रूप में किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा राहत दें, जिससे किसान अपनी जमीन में मेजर इरिगेशन और माइनर इरिगेशन के भी साधन जुटा सकें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करते हुए समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI K. G. MAHESWARAPPA (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the country is facing a very grave drought situation, perhaps unparalleled, worst in the century. The drought in as many as 15 states and the recurring drought situation in some states require a new approach in formulating the drought expenditure. The Prime Minister has taken keen interest in the matter and called for a conference of the Chief Ministers in the first week of September this year. There were several suggestions made by some Chief Ministers. Very useful suggestions were made and it appears that none of the suggestions have been accepted by the Central Government. In this connection, I may draw your kind attention to the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission. In paragraphs 11 tol4 at page 70 pf the Eighth Finance Commission's Report the Planning Commission has recommended that in the case of States which have had drought for more than four or five successive years, the en assistance should be considered as grant, iif this were to be accepted by the Central Government, the entire assistance of Rs. 151. 26 crores since 1984-85 could have been treated as a grant so far as Karnataka is concerned.

My submission is that the Finance Commission has recommended that if any State suffers continuously for four years, the advance plan assistance should be treated j as grant. You are aware, Sir, that for) the last four years Karnataka is in the grip of drought, serious drought. Now, the total I Plan advance given to Karnataka is about Rs. 201 crores. Karnataka has already spent nearly Rs. 525 crores for the last four years. Therefore, the development programmes in Karnataka have retarded. Further, I would like to draw your attention to the terms of reference of the Ninth Finance Commission, I would like to ask where was the need to make a further reference to the Ninth Finance Commission for when the earlier Finance Commission's recommendation itself has been ignored ? I may also draw your kind attention to reference clause nine to the Ninth Finance Commission. It says that the Commission may review the policy and arrangements in regard to the financing of relief expenditure by the States affected by natural calamities and suggest such modifications as it considers appropriate. In fact, the the Central Government is evading the issue. It ignored the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission it has made reference to the Ninth Finance Commission to review the policy again. It is only evading the issue and is not prepared to give any substantial help to really suffering and drought affected Slates. After all if a State gets Plan advances, it has to be repaid in a period of five years. It is not a grant. We have been urging that where a State suffered continuously for four years due to drought and if Central assistance is given that should be treated as grant ar. d not Plan advance but this has not been accepted by the Central Government hitherto.. 1 want a categorical assurance from the Central Government whether they are agreeable to it or not. Otherwise what tight the Central Government has got to supervise relief works of the State Government when the state spent substantial amount out of its own Plan allocation for the relief works. In Karna-aka, nearly Rs. 50-60 crores have been ipent on pro' iding drinking witter, which is inparalleled, during the last four years of anata Party regime. Nearly 50, 000 bore veils have been dug for drinking water in ural area. Total bore wells are ney '5. 000 in the State. If the Karnataak Gov-rnment had not invested that much money or providing drinking water, what wouU lave been the position in the State ? We

[Shri K. G. Maheshwarappa] give priority to provision of drinking water; we give priority to providing work. We have distributed green cards to nearly 36-40 lakhs families. We supply subsidised food grains at Rs. 2 per kg and we are supplying rice at this rate. Is the Central Government giving us any assistance to lessen the burden of subsidy which other State is doing in such large scale except Andhra Pradesh ? The State Government is giving many concession to the farmers. Subsidised foodgrains are being distributed by large network of fair price shops and cooperative societies. We want to give essential commodities to the suffering landless people, and we are forced to cut down plan expenditure these years. Janata Government is being attacked by Congress M. L. As and Congress M. Ps in the State, particularly by the Minister of State for Finance Mr. Poojari who alleged misuse of funds with a political motive. We have spent nearly Rs. 500 crores out of our Plan allocations all these years. What is the total amount given by the Central Government during the last four years ? It is only Rs. 200 crores odd. If there is any mismanagement, elected representatives are there to look after it. There is Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature which can go into it. These allegations are being made without going into the actual financial position of the State. There is a step-motherly treatment so far as Karnataka is concerned.

In Karnataka, in as many as 15 districts, the kharif crop has completely failed; only for rabi crop there is some hope because of good rain during October and November. I may bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that almost all the dams in Karnataka are not even 10 per cent full this year due to scanty rainfall in the catchment area. You are aware that power generation in Karnataka is mainly based on hydro power and if the dams have on sufficient water. How shall we get hydro electric generation? The State has proposed several schemes and projects which the Central Government has not cleared. Even NR1 power projects proposed have not been cleared. I can give the figures in respect of the loss incurred by the State because of the drought. The cumulative loss due to drought as on 31-3-87, in respect of agricultural production, is Rs 1, 198 crores; industrial production—Rs. 1, 605 crores. The total loss is Rs. 2, 803 crores. In the power sector, the loss is Rs. 215 crores and loss by way of taxes is Rs. 233 crores making up a total of Rs. 448 crores. When this is the situation, what amount of assistance the Central Government is giving to Karna taka ? On the contrary, there is an advice by the Central Government that we should take up austerity measures. I would like to ask, what austerity measures the Centre is adopting ? What are these festivals which are going on in Sweden, Switzerland, West Germany, Moscow and other places, spending several crores of rupees ? What is that ? Festival of India. Is there any need to have such festivals in Switzerland, Sweden, West Germany and elsewhere ? I oppose strongly these so-called festivals in the European countries. What is the need for such festivals when our people are dying without food and without water ? Then, I am shocked and surprised at the amount of expenditure incurred in regard to the recent trips abroad by the Prime Minister. Is this austerity ? No other Prime Minister, no other dignitary, any where in the world would have incurred so much amount. Another startling thing is that___

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM): Please try to conclude.

SHRI K. G. MAHESWARAPPA: I was shocked to see the report in press regarding amount of expenditure incurred to beautify Gwalior city on the occasion of marriage of the daughter of a Central Minisier of Railways. In the marriage invitation, it is mentioned that there is no dinner due to drought situation. Cancellation of dinner does not mean much. We have read in the newspapers as to how much amount has been spent, decorating the whole Gwalior city. We know the extent to which you are indulging in wasteful expenditure. But you are not prepared to undertake white-washing of the houses of Members of Parliament here. I would like to know, in view of the experience of consecutive drought in most of the States, what concrete measures you are taking to tackle the situation ? You do not have any clear-cut plans to meet the challenge.

I appeal to the Central Government to call a conference of all Opposition leaders, economists and the Chief Ministers of the

concerned States. As has been pointed out several members the relief that is given is very meagre when compared to the central aid sought for in the memoranda submitted by the concerned States. The Centre should not be satisfied merely by sending a team of IAS officers. They should not be guided merely by the bureaucrats. They should give weight to the views of the representatives of the States; the Chief Ministers and others. In view of the seriousness of the situation, and the financial constraints due to consecutive drought for the past four years, I appeal to the Government of India to treat whatever advance Plan assistance as grant. Otherwise, our economy, our Plan programmes, will be in shambles. Recently, in Bangalore, in a meeting of M. Ps., there was a suggestion that if this request was not complied with, all the M. Ps, should dharna before the Parliament. We are not going to pay back this so-called plan advance. You treat it as a grant as it is done in case of floods relief. That is why our Chief Minister has said somewhere in a public meeting that if such things go on like this, there may grow a tendency among the people of Karnataka to launch a separatist movement. *(Interruptions).* His statement has been mistaken and there was a hue and cry in this House about this, but I may tell you that Karnataka has never encouraged any separatist tendencies. It is the Congress party and I the regional parties that are responsible for this. *(Interruptions).* What our Chief Minister, Shri Ramakrishna Hegde, has stated is that if this kind of centre-state relationship is continued, there may be separatist movement in the state. In fact, recently efforts are being made to form a regional party in Karnataka. lanata Party is opposed to such a regional party coming into existence. We are concerned with the national interest, and we are not encouraging any regional, communal or sectarian parties. The Central Government, irrespective of the fact whether there is a Janata Party in power or the Community Party in power, should look to the problems on humanitarian grounds and see that there is no discrimination.

Lastly, there is the World Bank assistance. The Central Government has got so many avenues of getting funds from outside. The Government has not come out with any scheme as to how that World Bank amount would be spent. Even within the restricted capacity the States are not allowed to function. So many hurdles are created for their smooth functioning. *(Interruptions).* Our irrigation projects, our power projects are not being cleared. Karnataka State is the worst sufferer so far as power generation is concerned. We mainly depend upon hydro-electric generation. The NRI thermal power projects are not being cleared by the Centre. We have lo spend Rs. 200 crores for the Krishna Valley Project and Rs. 100 crores for the Kaveri Basin and we are not able to provide minimum funds to the ongoing projects.

Therefore, I once again appeal to the hon. Minister to take into account the very serious and peculiar problems of Karnataka and do the needful.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, since yesterday we are discussing a serious situation created by drought and flood in some parts of the country. It is a known fact that the severe drought this year is not only unprecedented but the most productive and fertile regions are affected to such an extent that for the first time after 1965 we will be registering a shortfall in food production. Cattle is threatened in Rajasthan and Gujarat and the plight of the people there is indeed pitiable.

Sir, India has been described even by the UNEP, in its latest report, as a disaster-prone country. Three-fourths of the world victims of natural calamities are from India. The very fact that in Delhi this year the rains came so late that they broke 80 year old record. It must make us think as to what steps we can take to preempt the situation. Should we remain so dependent on monsoon that it can create havoc ? In a nation of plenty, it is a tragedy that there are certain States which are flooded to an extent that villages are washed away and there are people who are crying because of thirst; even the drinking water is not available to them.

I would not like to go much into figures, but it is important to mention, just to emphasise the severity of the drought, that in the most productive region in the country—i. e. Punjab, Haryana, Western U. P.

[Shri Anand Sharma]

and Saurashtra—the rainfall is deficient lo the tune of 71%. In Tamil Nadu, in Kerala, in Madhya Pradesh, it is 22 to 57%. Eastern U. P., Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh are affected in a similar way. What are the reasons ? Why are we suffering or facing drought in some parts of the country for the fourth successive year? I do not have the figure of the number of districts, but about 200 districts or so have been designated as drought-affected for the fourth year in succession. Our forest cover is vanishing; forests are depleting. The under-ground water reserves are also going down. I would like the hon. Agriculture Minisier to think about a long-term opera-lion al plan so that we do not go on consuming what we have. 1 was shocked to learn that in Punjab and Haryana, the most productive region of this country, the ground water has gone down to an extent that, as per the reports of the experts. 98% of the reserves have been used. Of course, as a short-term objective, we do talk, and rightly so, of the Action Plan which the Ministry has—that we must have more tube-wells, more water pumping sets, that more electricity connections have to be given to ensure that more and more areas are irrigated and water reserves are used. But the question which arises is, what is the state of power availability today ? Is the drought, or deficient rainfall not going to affect it, in the entire North, in most of the hydro-electric projects ? There is bound to be some shortfall in power generation and if we keep on using tube-wells, water pumping sets etc. then we are heading for a situation where we will not have the reserves to meet the challenges.

In spite of this, today we are in a position lo tackle the situation. Between 1965 and 1987, there has been an addition of 220 million people. But still the Government is confident, the nation is confident that we shall overcome this crisis. It is because of the policy, the efforts which the Government have made which indeed are commendable. There was no buffer-stock in 1965 ?nd we have a buffer-stock of 23 milliop tonnes today. Merely 23 million hectarrs of land were under irrigation in 1965; oday it is 68 million hectares. That is why we are in a position to say that no Indian will starve in spite of this drought. The Government has also acted with promptness and determination.

5. 00 P. M.

1 was surprised to hear criticism of the Government. One hopes that there are certain issues which will not be politicized, and we all apply our mind to it, to meet a challenge which, in my opinion, is a national challenge. It should be of equal concern to all of us. But there was criticism from those quarters, from those parties which have not taken any initiative, made any attempt to provide relief to the people. Sir, when the entire nation was worried about drought and floods, when the Prime Minister and the Government were working as a very effective crisis-management team—the Central teams were visiting the affected areas and a central control room was set up to monitor the anticipated losses and the severity—it is a tragedy, it is unfortunate, that we had responsible political parties and their leaders indulging in an exercise of slander and character assassination. When people in the villages were concerned about drought, when the cattle were perishing and when people were asking for water, people here were stalling the proceedings of Parliament, talking of Bofors. And today they are the ones who are saying, "Well, the management is not good. " Can they point out where the Gov-ernment has failed 7 It is ironical that the Prime Minister's tours to the affected areas are being sarcastically referred to. The Prime Minister, his Government and his party, we are proud to say, have identified themselves completely with the people. Had the Prime Minister not gone lo those areas...

SHRI P. N. SUKUL (Uttar Pradesh): And even during this important discussion they are not present.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, we are here. . *(Interruptions)* .

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Is it in proportion to your strength

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: We are satisfied with what the Government is dai«g. We know... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRl ANAND SHARMA: Sir, what was the Prime Minister expected to clo ? Had he remained in Delhi, our friends would have immediately jumped up and said, "The Prime Minister is sitting in Delhi when people are suffering. " And when he tours the areas, they say, "So-much money is being spent on the tours. " What do they want ? When we want to discuss these problems then they bring up diversionary issues. I only hope and appeal to the other side that it is a national challenge and they will be responsive to it and in future they will behave in a manner which can be described as responsible and not politicize human tragedies and natural calamities.

SHRl V. GOPALSAMY: Don't exploit their absence !

SHRI ANAND SHARMA Sir. there was a reference to the assistance sought by the States and the assistance provided. Of course, we cannot expect the Government of India to provide to all the States all the assistance which they have asked for. But the allegations of discrimination are unfounded. However, I also would like to tell the Agriculture Minister on behalf of my Suite. Himachal Pradesh. th. it the assistance which we have received has not been adequate. When I talk to my friends and colleagues here, they at! say. "Well. Himachal Pradesh or. for that matter, Jammu and Kashmir, where is the drought there ?" The truth is that it has not been properly assessed or evaluated. We are grateful to the Government for sending the Central teams there. But our farmers and fruit growers have suffered to such an extent that the entire economy is shattered. Mr. Matto is from Kashmir and he will 'bear me out. There have been hailstoims destryoying all our cash crops, followed by drought. In the neighbouring provinces, even in Punjab, there was distribution of ash as compensation, and that has certainly created enough problems for people and pressure for the Administration. I do hope that this request will be considered and we will be granted, particularly our farmers and fruit-growers, an adequate amount of assistance.

Sir 1 would like straightaway to come to suggestions and give a few suggestions on the short-term objectives before the Government and what should be, in my opinion, the long-term policy for a futuristic plan of action. The immediate steps required are:

All possible efforts should be made to ensure increased sowing for *rabi.* Fodder should be provided from the reserve forests in U. P. and some other States where fodder is available, to Rajasthan and Gujarat. There is one thing which the Government of India, 1 believe, is doing, the successful fodder cultivation in Karnataka, and the same could be intio-duced in other States and adopted as a national plan of action to meet this challenge.

Drinking water is another area which requires urgent attention. I would like to know from the Minister whether all the avaable sources of water have been identified village-wise. Every possible effort should be made lor the conservation of drinking water.

Distribution of essential commodities has been taken up by the public distribution system. Still, it needs to be strengthened further. I welcome the decision of the Government to set up mobile shops and also to import edible oils and to release sufficient stock in the market.

Sir, there is every need to involve voluntary agencies in the relief work. We should not be dependent purely on the bureaucratic machinery. We must involve the masses in the relief work, particularly voluntary agencies. I support the request made by my esteemed colleague, Mr. Mirza Irshadbaig, yesterday that the relief code must be updated. It fails to meet the challenge, it fails to meet the requirement, and it should be updated at the earliest and no delay should be allowed to take place as far as this aspect is concerned.

Sir, science and technology is an area in vi hich this country has made significant achievements. We have various organisations which are conducting very useful research. I will urge upon the Government that we must invoke those innovations, research our latest technology to meet the challenge of drought and floods. A few

[Shri Anand Sharma] suggestions, Sir, are: remote-sensing through satellite of the available water; not oaly remote-sensing but also using satellite imageries. We do have in the Department of Science and Technology the required ktiowhow.

Besides locating the accessible sources of water**,** we should also ensure that we involve scientific institutions in treating water which is not drinkable, which is not fit for human consumption. We must also develop a technology to conserve rainfall and reclamation of the salt affected soil.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM): Please try to conclude.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I will conclude in just one minute. Besides, we can also use our scientific know-how for developing crop-patterns and maximising the use of available water for seeding clouds.

For future, for a long-term operational plan, we must concentrate on the conservation of forests because that is where it starts from where drought is concerned. I will urge upon the Government to develop watersheds, wastersheds of the major rivers, river basins, to go in for massive afforestation in the catchment areas which, if we do now, may help us'in the future. Regarding forests, though we have a number of organisations under the Ministry of Environment the forest cover is vanishing, j Wa have the Waste Land Development i Board but our forest cover is not to the ! expected level. I come from a State j Where, I remember vividly when I was growing, the forest - over was very thick but today it is no more. It is much less than what it was. Why ? Because there' are some organisations which have failed in protecting our forest", for example, tha National Packaging Institute. We are using wood in the hill States for packaging of fruits and vegetables which are the only cash crops for the farmers. Over one lakh fully grown trees ate felled in one year. But now I am very happy to inform the House that our Government has developed a technology by which we will bs in a position to stop using wood for packagim? in future. But that should be done in all the hill States. The Government may also consider banning commercial exploitation of forests and all the forests particularly in the hill Stales should be nationalised.

Sir, before I conclude I have a few suggestions to make. The Government may consider setting up a national fodder bank and the Government may also consider developing of Sawan pastures on the Eastern Bank of Rajasthan canal to meet the fodder requirements of both Rajasthan and Gujarat States.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not evety-ivhere ?

SHRl ANAND SHARMA: Yes, everywhere. But I am giving specific suggestions. Regarding irrigation, I want to say something connected with floods. I believe there was a very ambitious project known as the Garland project of linking rivers of East and South. If the Government is considering some such project where there is water in plenty and where the areas are flooded, the water can be diverted to those areas where people are thirsting for water, and where our farmers and our people are affected because ot drought. I am sure in future we will take more such actions. We are conscious of the achievements which we have made so far and we are also conscious of the fact that today we are in a position to meet this chal- -lenge. But for future we have to draw a long-term operational plan because such calamities always compel us to divert our vital resources to meet the crisis.

With these words I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI V. GOPALASAMY: Mr. Vice-*i* Chairman, Sir, the country is reeling under a severe drought.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desai) in the Chair] I remember, when I participated in the debate on drought during the last session, I gave elaborate details of how my home-State, Tamil Nadu, faced this serious drought and thousands of people had to flee from their traditieital homes in search of jobs and cattle were

sold and transported to Kerala for slaughter at rock bottom prices and women had to travel 10—15 km. even to fetch one vessel of water. Such a serious drought we have faced. Our hon. Prime Minister visited the drought affected areas. We should be thankful to him because I come from the southernmost part of my State wnich was the worst affected by the unprecedented drought. But I am pained to say that when our hon. Prime Minister visited the area, he himself drove his bullet-proof ji-; p at a speed of 100 km. or 120 km. and he covered more than 600 km. All right, but what purpose did it serve ? What study could he have made while driving his own jeep and conversing with , the members of his family in the same jeep? Just for publicity that trip was utilised. Sir, sermons have been preached to reduce lavish expenditure, ostentatious spending. This message has been given by the Genua! Government. In this country today, as Mr. Anand Sharma stated, thousands of people are suffering. Even they are not able to get a square meal and die due to starvation. Mahatama Gandhi cared for the poorest of the poor and led a very simple life. Sir, when we preach sermons *to* put an end to ostentatious living and spending, what is happening today ? We could not shut our eyes to the reality. What a lavish style of the WIP' The expenditure should be reduced. But how many crores of rupees have we spent for his visit to Vancouver '. ' Rs. 15 crores. How many villages could have been provided drinking water ? How many more wells could have been provided ? Rs. 15 crores have been spent for the ultra-lavish flight. *(Interruptions).*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): You want him to go to America by a bullock cart... *{Interruptions).*

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: When all the heads of State travelled in their own airways, except the Sultan of Brunei, our feaad of Government travelled in a specially fitted Boeing 747. *(Interruptions).*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): He is relevant. He says about reduction in expenditure. *(Interruption).*

SHRl V. GOPALSAMY: Special beds were fitted in the aircraft reportedly in ' London. The Turkish towels were lifted from Singapore. The bedsheets were brought from Rome. The pollows were a "special Swissair type. " *(Interruptions).*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: On what topic is he speaking ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRl IAGESH DESAI): He is pointing out that expenditure should be curtailed. (*terruptions).*

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: I am not mentioning anybody's name. I did not say— Prime Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRAMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I cannot stop him. What he started saying is that expenditure should be curbed and on that line, he is speaking. So I cannot stop him. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: It is very very relevant. When people are suffering, they are starving as Mr. Anand Sharma stated, what a lavish life style our WIPs are having. This is people's money. This is taxpayer's money. That is why this is very relevant. When you are issuing instructions to curb the expenditure. I say, all soaps, perfumes and items of toilet were brought from Singapore. The VVTP food compris ed the choicest lobsters, caviar, chesses and chocolates. The menu card, made of fine silk, imported paper and silver tassels, has become a collector's item. *(Interruptions).* 'The latest magazines for the WIP were flown in from London and New York. " *(Interruptions).*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRl JAGESH DESAI): The time is short. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: I have not mentioned the name of anybody. This is the taxpayer's money, people's *money.* The VVIP's cabin was specially upholstered with silk, the headrest covers for the two seats in the WIP cabin and of the swivel chair in the conference room were also specially monogrammed for the occasion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRI CULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): What Mr. Gopalsamy is speaking is irrelevant *to* the subject which

[Ramanand Yadav]

is being discussed. Import and export we

इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट तो यहां डिसकस करने का नहीं--यह तो बजट से संबंधित है, या फिर बूड एक्सपेंडिचर को डील करता है। . . . (व्यवधान)

have to discuss

nn. i v. UOPALSAMY: I! is very much relevant. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You could have made a passing reference. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Fifteen crores of rupees have been spent for his trip fo Vancouver. *{Interruptions).*

THE. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I do not say it is irrelevant. You can mate a passing reference.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: I clo not mention the name of anybody, lint the whole world knows. *{Interruptions).*

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: He should speak on the subject. *(. Interruptions).*

SHR] VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra): When the Prime minister or the Finance Minister goes abroad, he does so in national interest. Though our money is utilised, international cooperation is promoted. It cannot be counted here as a mere waste of money and we are most unconcerned with it. *(Interruptions).*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI IAGESH DESAI): The Minister will take care of it.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATA-RAJAN: Are you going to rule this as relevant ? *(Interruptions).*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRl IAGESH DESAI): It is relevant.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: If the Chair is ruling that it is relevant, we have nothing to say. But on that score, he cannot read the whole thing. *(Interruptions).* The Chair should not give further time. *(Interruptions).*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): On the whole, nine mirutes are over.

SHRI V. GAPALSAMY: Out of the nine minutes, they have taken four minutes. I have taken only five minutes. *Interruptions).* Here is another sample of what the VVIP got for lunch, this time on the Frankfurt-Delhi lap on his return journey, "caviar garnish, smoked oyster cocktail in lemon case, pale de poie Strasbourg... "

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI IAGESH DESAI): Not everything. Make a passing reference.

SHRI V. GOPALSWAMY: 'Apart from a menu made available from across the seven seas, Air India prepared a well stocked bar of 87 bottles of the best foreign liquor including Chivas Regal and Black Label Wishkeys, Vodka, bacardi rum and French Brandies. " *(Interruptions).*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRl JAGESH DESAI): The time is very short. You make a passing reference. That • is all right. If you describe, your time is lost in that.

SHRl RAMANAND YADAV: When you intervene and say he should make a passing reference, il means you are giving him licence to speak whatever he likes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI IAGESH DESAI): 1 do nol say 0 *(Interruptions).*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Madhya Pradesh): How can he be prevented from making a mention of it. You have done the right thing. *(Interruptions).*

श्री रामानन्द यादव : यह बजट से कैसे संबंधित है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : वह अलग बात है।

श्री रामानन्द यादव : तो फिर वह बात बोलनी चाहिए जिस पर की हम रेप्लाई कर सकें । आप वह बातें बोलते हैं, जो मुझ से संबंध नहीं रखती हैं। दूसरे लोगों को लाकर रख देते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आपकी समझ के ऊपर भी है ना।

श्री रामानन्द यादव : जो आपकी समझ है, वह विकृत हो गई है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब आप हमारी समझ के पीछे पड़ गये हैं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपको रेगुलेट करना चाहिए और आपने ठीक कहा है कि कोई प्वांइट आफ आर्डर नहीं है, लेकिन इसी पर सब बोलेंगे, तो ड्राउट वाला विषय छूट जाएगा। इसीलिए उन्हें ड्राउट पर आना चाहिए। लेकिन आप इस मामले का उल्लेख करने से नहीं रोक सकते।

जब देश में भूख से लोग मर रहे हैं, तो जो राज करने वाले हैं, उनको जरा सादगी का उदाहरण रखना होगा, उसमें क्या आपत्ति की बात है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : वाजपेयी जी, मैंने नहीं रोका है।

श्री रामानन्द यादव : जब आप फारेन मिनिस्टर थे, तो हर रोज हवाई-जहाज पर घूमते थे, क्या करते थे

You remember it. Please do not provoke us to say all those things.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं विदेश मंत्री था, तो क्या बैलगाड़ी में बैठ कर विदेश जाता . . . (व्यवधान) उस समय अगर कांग्रेस के मैम्बर इसका उल्लेख करते तो बुरा नहीं मानते। . . . (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: You want to encourage these things ?... *(Interruption)*

. .आप कैसी चीजों को एनकरेज करना चाहते हैं?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I cannot stop him because he wants to make a reference... *(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: Sir, they should not lower the level of the debate in the House... *(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Gopalsamy, please conclude now.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I did not cast any aspersions on anybody.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I said that you should make only a passing reference.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: I only mentioned the lavish style. Now, my point is this: Can this country afford such a lavish expenditure, such an extravagant expenditure ? I did not mention his name. But, when I said that, they say that it refers to the Prime Minister. Of course, the Prime Minister went to Vancouver. And when the Prime Minister visited the drought-hit areas, you know, how many foreign limousines were there ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now come to the last point.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: You know how many foreign limousines were stationed ?... *(Interruptions)...* Can this country afford such an expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI G. S. DHILLON): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, ten or twelve minutes have already elapsed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): That is all right.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: And yet, Sir, I have not been able to pick up any point concerning drought or floods. Vajpayeeji came and started defending him. Now, Sir, he had been the Foreign Minister. Nobody calculated the cost of his trip and nobody tried to find out what was inside the plane. At least we did not accuse you, Mr. Vajpayee, of these things and we did not mention about liquor, vodka, and other things.

श्री मीर्जा इर्शादबेग : इनके पास विचारों का भी सूखा है इसीलिए ऐसा बोल रहे हैं। उप सभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपसे मुआफी चाहता हूं, मुमकिन है कि शायद यह भूल गए हैं कि कौंसिल में सब्जैक्ट पर डिसकशन चल रही

[श्री मीर्जा इर्शाद बेग]

हैं। आप इनको जरा याद दिला दीजिए कि कौन सा सब्जैक्ट चल रहा है, क्योंकि शायद यह भूल गए हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now, Mr. Gopalsamy, please come to the last point... *{Interruptions)*... Come to the last point only.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Sir, I know on what subject I am speaking and I know what to speak. There is no need for anybody to advise me.

Sir, the whole country is watching as to what is happening. That was why I drew the attention of the Government through this debate to this. Let them reduce the expenditure; let them change this life style. That money can be used for a better purpose. Sir, my State is saffering and there is unbearable suffering because the drought is very much unpre-1 eedented. But, fortunately or unfortuna-j tely, the State Government also has been in deep slumber throughout and that is our fate. My State has become sick. Because the time at my disposal is very short, I would only make one point now. My point is very relevant and the point is that the whole country is suffering due to this drought. So, at least hereafter let them change their life style and let them change this lavish style of spending. Thank you, Sir.

THE. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now, Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is unfortunate that the speaker who spoke just before me, Mr. Gopalsamy, and who hails from the same State, has displayed a total lack of regard for the fact that it is unwise and incorrect to politicize a vital and sensitive issue like drought. Drought is something that all are concerned with, the whole country is concerned with. We all know that the country is reeling under one of the worst droughts in more than a hundred years. And, Sir, coming from the South, from the south of the country and south of the Vindhyas, I would like to say that we are traditionally a drought-prone area because there is not much water in the rivers. Sir, the people of my State have been reeling under successive spells of drought over the years and the people of Tamil Nadu have been suffering fcr mere than four years and especially the city of Madras is a chronically drought-affected city where the water problem is a very serious problem. And, in this contest. 10 poliiicize an issue and to refer to an issue which his entire speech attempted to do, is something which not only displays a total lack of regard for the welfare of the people, but also displays a total lack of true attention to the question and subject here which is how to mitigate the sufferings of the people. Now, if you begin to politicize issues like drought, then we are only going to fling accusations at one another and the central purpose will be completely lost. With this observation, I would like to come to the subject. But, before that, I would like tc add one more observation.

Sir, to the WIP he was referring and he said that he was not mentioning the name. I also do not mention the name. But we all have read the newspaper reports which brought this out and we also know that it came out in the "Indian Express". We all know the Indian Express. We know how... *{Interruptions).* But specially as a citizen of this country I say that the Prime Minister will represent this country in an important forum like CHOGM, in an important forum like the SAARC. The Prime Minis-[ter cannot go in a bullock-cart which is going to take 50-60 days. *{Interruptions)* There are rules laid down. If the hon. Member points out a single rule that has been violated in this kind of travel, then he will have an issue which he can raise before this honourable House instead of politicising an issue like drought. It is vital, it is of urgent importance, for our country to live in international fora, because it is only then that we can have a rightful place among the nations of the world and for the development of the world, and to politicise an issue like this is highly unfortunate and regrettable.

Sir, with that, drought, according to me, specially in this country, is not an isolated phenomenon. It is a part of the global, world-wide change of atmosphere, change of climatic conditions, and therefore drought has to be viewed in global pers-

pective. Deforestation, desertification, soil erosion and acidification are all world-wide phenomena. And efforts to devise sustainable developmental policies will be further complicated by global warning introduced by greenhouse gases, the depletion of the ozone layer and the wholesale loss of biological diversity associated with tropical deforestation. Now, time has come foi us to establish a fundamental alteration in the relationship of the five billion citizens of this earth and the natural systems and resources on which we depend.

Sir, if you consider the dimensions, they are highly alarming. Both soil chemistry and soil fertility which are seemingly mundane concerns have large areas of uncertainties. The link between changes in soil chemistry and forest die-off is undeniable. And while monitoring soil erosion for agricultural land would seem and obvious priority, only the U. S. has undertaken a national soil erosion survey. I think it is vital that a national soil erosion survey should be undertaken immediately for India so that we can study the serious effects of soil erosion and the consequent depletion and drought that is caused by soil erosion by which water cannot percolate and aquifurs cannot be recharged.

Sir, similarly, the land use patterns have changed dramatically, but very little effort has been made to understand how these alterations have affected the hydrological cycle. It is very clear and it has been proved experimentally, that when vegetation is removed, naturally the run-off of water increases. This reduces percolation that recharges aquifurs and evaporation that contributes moisture to the air and may promote cloud formation. This leads to severe drought. Of course, we know that we lose about 12 per cent of our forest cover annually. But how much water loss does this cause ? No effort has has been made to study the connection between the depletion of forest cover and the consequent depletion of water resources. In fact, we must admit to still harbouring a blithe 'pani lao attitude—conditioned to complacency in the belief that water supplies are inexhaustible. We measure food in grammes and calculate calories but never measure water in litres according to the need and a proper strategy of conservation just like food and any other precious commodity.

situation

To get to specifics, we know that the monsoon is a complex phenomenon, consisting of three major factors as the metecrolcgists have it. Sir, the first major factor that affects the Indian monsoon— known as see-saw by scientists, is the southern oscillation—a see-saw of atmospheric pressure between the South Pacific Ocean area centred around Tahiti Indonesia-Australia—Eastern Indian Ocean Area. Normally there is a high pressure zone over the Eastern Pacific from which atmospheric winds flow to a low pressure zone in the Western Pacific. The difference in pressure is measured by a pressure index. The scientists have found that if the pressure index is low, the rain-fall is also low all over India. Whenever the pressure index is high, the rainfall is also high over India. Then again, as early as 1972, the meteorologists had predicted that consequent upon a reversal of the Southern oscillation, there will be drought in India for several years including in 1987.

The second factor that affects the monsoon in India is the phenomenon known as El Mino or the Child which is a name given to a warm current that flows in the Pacific, which creates the surface sea temperature and raises it to a temperature of one degree over the normal temperature. Sometimes the atmosphere freaks and it goes to over 6 degrees. Normally, the Southern oscillation and the El Mino are taken together and it is known as an ENSO factor. Both of them work together. When the El Mino freaks and the temperature rises to over six degrees, the trade winds which normally flow from East to West, start flowing from West to East and the warm water currents also start flowing from West to East. This creates a disturbance in the pattern of the atmosphere. This immediately causes torrential rains in Peru and Ecuador and drought in Australia, Indonesia and India. This is what happened when the ENSO reversal occurred last time. At the same time, whenever ENSO reversals have occurred in 1953, 1957-58, 1965, 1969, 1972-73, 1976 and 1982-83, there has always been a drought in India. But in 1977 when the

[Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan] ENSO reversal occurred, there was no drought in India. However, it is very clear that there is some connection between the phenomenon of an ENSO reversal and EI Mino on the Southern oscillation and drought in India. I would appeal to Government lo instruct our various agencies, scientific agencies to go into the causes and to study this ENSO phenomenon very deeply to find out what the links are between the ENSO phenomenon and drought in India. Even if it is not possible foi us to prevent the ENSO phenomenon from taking place, at least it will be possible to predict whenever drought is going to take place in the country so that we will be able to ensure that there is proper crisis management and we will be able to see that our people do not suffer as they would when they are taken by surprise.

There are two other factors which have also to be studied, which the scientists say have a connection with drought in India. Another factor is the area and the depth of the snow-covered region over the Himalayas and the Euresian landmark north of India prior to monsoon. Excessive snowfall over this area is also known to have affected the rainfall within the country and I urge upon the Government to study this phenomenon also so that we can properly predict drought.

Sir, an important point I want to deal with is the need to predict weather carefully. In this regard, we have three types of forecasts—short range forcasts, medium range forecasts and long range forecasts. The medium range forecast is the most crucial extending as it does for a forecast from 3 to 10 days, particularly for farmers because at every stage their crop depends upon whether and who have to know what is going to happen next if their crop is going *to* succeed. In this context, super-computers and numerical weather prediction techniques have been known to be very successful. These medium range forecasts using numerical weather prediction techniques have been extremely successful in Europe. The reason why it seems to have failed in the tropics is because there has been a lack of study of the physics and dynamics of the atmosphere. Therefore, I would also urge upon the Government to itudy the physics and dynamics of I the atmosphere by numerical weather IM diction techniques also by using this ne mesopheric - suatospherics - troposphet radar that the Government has set *up* conduct a proper study of the atmospbft so that we can study the pattern of tl atmosphere in order to predict drough Under the auspices of GARP. Glob Atmospheric Research Programme. tl World Meteorological Organisation and tt International Council of Scientific Unde standing conducted a monsoon experimei ment known as MONEX in 1979. Indi played a major role in MONEX. The n search aircraft with dropwind sondes an cloud images from geostationary satellit and also the data clouds and winds pre vided by other satellites and the constati level ballons launched by France providei descriptions of monsoon winds and com piled a huge data base. The point is tha if the major achievements of MONEX a an experiment are not so important. th(fact remains that it is vitally importan that the data base thai has already beer compiled should be properly considered se that the future research area is identified particularly the research on inter-annual variability of. the monsoon with several space time scales relationships and sensi-tivity of monsoon rain to a variety of para-meters like surface sea temperature, ante-cedent climute anomalies, Himalayan snow cover-and over-all heat sources.

Sir, I have one more point. It is vital that we conduct a survey of the ocean. It is not just enough to conduct a study and research of the monsoon, of the skies above us. The ocean is as complex a J phenomenon as the monsoon itself. A lot depends upon the ocean. Research has now shown that the ocean is not just a body of water, but it is a collection of independently moving bodies of water. And, therefore, we have to immediately conduct important researches into the movements of the ocean so that we have a clear idea of what happens when a drought will occur. I will take just two more minutes, Sir. I will be very brief. In this regard, Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, an eminent scientist has suggested various strategies by which it is possible to combat a drought and flood sitnntinn *In the*

country. An important suggestion made—am quoting him—is firstly a National Centre for Monsoon Management Policies so that it is staffed by scientists who are known for their systems approach and action-reaction analysis. And the functions envisaged for the Centre are: Preparation of computer simulation models of different weather probabilities and useful methods of weather analysis. Sir, we have to find a way to help minimise adverse and help maximise a good monsoon. We have to find new approaches to meet an acute water strategy, and short and long-term impact monitoring of relief and rehabilitation expenditure. We have to find a particular strategy for technology diffusion and delivery, including socially effective watershed management techniques like Pani Panchayats that can be set up all over the country. We have also to prepare macro guidelines for micro level action, and codes for good weather drought and for flood so that these codes can be immediately put into action without wasting any further time.

In particular, Sir, I would just like to conclude by referring to the problems faced by my State of Tamil Nadu. As I mentioned right in the beginning, we are chronically drought-affected and our water not only depends upon the vagaries of the monsoon gods and the rain gods but also depends upon the vagaries of neighbouring States like Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh through whom the rivers have to flow that will provide vital and much needed water for our irrigation. Sir, just now, an hon. Member from Karnataka was referring to the fact that he people of Karnataka and the Chief Minister of Karnataka are nationalists. Sir, I am not going to politicise the issue. But I only wish that if they are such nationalists, let them spare a thought for the suffering, water-starved people of Tamil Nadu who beg them everyday to release some water from the Cauvery, from the dams that they have built at every stage of the Cauvery. Even yesterday, Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government has made a fervent appeal to the Government of Karnataka to immediately release 20 million eft of water from the Cauvery so that our standing samba crop will not be ruined. If they are nationalists, Sir, I urge upon them to accede to our demands.

Finally, Sir, there are three major projects which are now pending, which seriously affect the irrigation in Tamil Nadu. Sir, the first project is that of the Cauvery waters. In 1924, we all know that there was a Cauvery Waters Agreement between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. After 50 years, Sir, the Karntaka Government has now repudiated that Agreement and sayg that it is no longer bound by it. And according to the three dams that it hag built, no further water is coming from Cauvery to Tamil Nadu. Sir, we urge upon the Central Government to imme-dia'. ely refer the Cauvery waters dispute to a Tribunal so that an equitable solution can be found to the question of the vital sharing of the. Cauvery waters because, according to the people of Tamil Nadu, the Agreement only meant that after 50 he nation's needs should be reassessed. And we never at any time expected that the Agreement would come to an end after 50 years because by no stretch of imagination can you say that after 50 years, the people of Tamil Nadu do not need the Cauvery water. We only to re-assess the allocation but not complete the Agreement as if it does not exist any more. Secondly, Sir, the Ganga-Cauvery link has been something that wo talked about for a very long time. Many people felt that it is not economically viable. Sir, I beg to differ. It is economically viable because it is vital to the people in the South. The question of economy does not even arise because without this water the people in the South are going to be totally water-starved. Therefore, the Ganga-Cauvery link is viable, it is essential and therefore it has to bo made economically viable and I am sure that economists will see that it is an economically viable project and the Ganga-Cauvery link has to be expedited at the earliest possible time.

The final word I want to say is about able waste of river waters of the west-flowing rivers to Kerala which take I all their precious and vital water and drain il into the sea. Sir, it is vital that the flowing rivers into Kerala should be diverted to Tamil Nadu so that the people of Tamil Nadu can use all that water instead of its being discharged into the j sea. Sir, all the States have to get together

[Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan] and solve this question as a vital national issue. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Shri S. P. Malaviya, he is not there. Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty, she is not there. Shri Chita Basu, he too is not there. Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, I am there by the process of elimination.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No, no, how can you be eliminated ?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I am there by the process of elimination.

Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, 1 am in a dilemma when I am called to speak on this subject of drought and floods. The Minister for Agriculture and his colleague, the Minister for Rural Development are here. The problem about drought and floods is two-faceted and I believe that in one facet the Agriculture Minister and the Minister for Rural Development arc vitally interested and vitally linked. That is that when the actual catastrophe takes place, he has to go to the help of those who are affected. But the major problem, to my mind is the long-term measures about which Mrs. Jayanti Natarajan also spoke. In this connection many agencies are involved. The agency of water resources, the agency of agriculture, every agency of production, every agency of electricity, energy and others are all involved and without a cohesive and coordinated action by all these agencies it is not possible for us to evolve a long-range policy.

I, therefore, suggest to the Government that my first suggestion would be that we should have a National Flood and Drought Relief Commission. This National Flood and Drought Relief Commission should have nothing to do with the assistance to be given. That should be entirely the job of the Agriculture Minisier as it is at present. But the job of the National Flood and Drought Relief Commission should be to evolve long-term perspective planning in which the representatives of the Planning Commission, the Agriculture Ministry, the Ministry should be there and this should be presided over by the Prime Minisier himself so that, in the first instance, the areas should be identified where we can start. For instance, the Prime Minisier some time back has publicly announced, Mrs. Jayanti Natarajan also has referred to it, that is about the Ganga-Cauvery link. This we considered to be Utopian. But the Prime Minister has very categorically stated and he is on record to have said that "it is time now for the country (o look to this project for imple-mentation and adaptation and I want to throw a challenge to the scientists of this country to see lo il thai this link is established. "

Similarly, Sir. with regard to certain areas which Mrs. Natarajan has, for instance, mentioned, like monsoon, drought, how to cover them, these are long-range projects, bands are to be constructed, water is to be , d and such other things are to be done. This is all to be done by that national commission and there should be enough funding for that. Unless that commission is suited now and its plans are ready for ihe Eighth Five Year Plan, I think this problem will not be solved because I agree with Mrs. Natarajan that ours is not a country; it is a continent. We will have lo live with drought and floods. The other day we had the occasion to go to some southern sector and our helicopter landed at a place in a desert. Some people, out of curiosity, came to us and they told us that for ihree consecutive years they have been facing this drought; there was no fodder, no food. And when I asked, how do you live, he said that we can live if only our soul is still there as up to a certain level and beyond that only we die. We have to have or develop strength to sustain ourselves in those great calamities. So, my first suggestion would be to constitute a commission which should evolve long-range plans, which wil include plans like Ganga-Cauvery link, other links, which will also include Brahmaputra link, so that we can have water wherever it is needed. Similarly, they should also think about he cyclone and drought conditions.

The second part to which the hon. Minisier has to give his attention is the

relief that is given at a nartic

of lime. There are certain practical difficulties which can be remedied. If a calamily lakes place, say in Andhra Pradesh or in Kashmir or any other State, the Government has been replying in the House on questions during the past several years saying either the report has not come from the State Government, or their team has not gone there, or the report of the team is not ready so that we could go ahead with assistance that is needed, and so on. 1 think a mechanism should be evolved under which a fixed proforma should be finalised by the Ministry of Agriculture which should be circulated to all the States, and there should be a directive issued to all the State Governments that as soon as calamity takes place, an interim report giving details, should be sent to the Central Government immediately. The detailed report can come later: but immediately, an interim report should be sent and the Central Government can come to the assistance of the State Government. Otherwise, it take months together before the remedy comes, because first the State Government has to get a report from panchayat or district level and it takes some lime to prepare the report and send to the Agriculture Minis: ry. Then a Central team has to visit the area and give a report. Then the Central Government takes some time to study that report. So, to avoid all this, the Ministry of Agriculture will have some data before it and it can act.

SHRI G. S. DHILTON: We are already j doing it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): They are doing it this time.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I only say this on the basis of replies' that are given in the House. So, a fixed proforma should be there for the Stale Government to furnish information to the Central Government so that *ad hoc* release is made.

My second point is with regard to cushion fund out of which the State Gov- j ernment can spend. That fund needs to be increased. That cushion fund, or whatever name you call it, margin money, that j you leave with the State Government needs to be increased considerably in view of what has happened during the last hree years. This is my second request to the hon. Minister. The third point I would like to make is, giving of assistance is very crucial to a farmer at a particular point of time. I will give you an instance. When a farmer loses the Rabi crop, the assistance comes to him after six-seven months. But he has to sow the Kharif crop. When he is in need, he has no money either to buy seeds or fertilisers or other things. Times, therefore, plays a very crucial role. He should be given assistance at least for the Kharif crop. If it comes after even the Kharif crop, ihe money is of no use to him. He would lose even the Kharif crop. Rabi crop he has already lost. This will not mitigate his sufferings. In fact, this adds to his sufferings. As I said, time is a very crucial factor.

The next point I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Last point.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Sir, you are not generous to me today.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I am always generous to you.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Anyway, I do not mind. The point I want to make is in regard to horticulture. You know what happened in Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh in regard to fruit crop. In April-May, we had unseasonal rains in Kashmir. We lost a lot of fruit crop on account of this. We also had drought in some areas. Then, when rice crop was due for harvesting, in October, we had rains. The whole thing was lost. Such situations arise as a result of which we suffer. We suffered a lot in production this year in the case of apple and other fruits. This can be tackled in two ways. One is, compulsory insurance of fruit crop, which we should identify now. If an orchard has suffered either due to rain or drought, the Government of India should come to its assistance and pay the insurance premuim for the next season because the person concerned has no money at that particular

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto] point of time when he has lost the precious time. The Government should come to his rescue and pay it. *(Timebell rings)* Sir, you are not generous to me today. I had a lot of things to say. The hon. Minister also seems to be not happy with me today.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: I have no reason to be unhappy with you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You can meet the hon. Minister in his chamber and discuss with him. Now, Shri Ram Chandra Vikal. He will be the last speaker for today and then we will adjourn.

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बाढ़ और सूखे पर यह बहस कल से शुरू है और शायद कल तक और रहेगी इसी से यह जाहिर होता है कि यह प्रश्न आज देश के सामने कितना ज्वलन्त और गम्भीर है । यह सच है कि सूखा, महामारी और दुष्काल यह ऐसे विषय हैं जिनका मुकाबला सारा राष्ट्र इकट्ठा हो कर सकता है। आज जो हमारे सामने बाढ़ और सूखे की समस्या है भारत के कुछ पूर्व के राज्यों में बाढ़ आई और बाकी सारा भारत सूखे से त्रस्त है । कई राज्य बचा नहीं है जहां पर सूखे का प्रकोप न रहा हो। इस मामले में मुसीबत में हम सब को एक हो कर सही बात करनी चाहिये । मुसीबत चाहे तमिल-नाडु में हो, कर्नाटक में हो, काश्मीर में हो, गुजरात में हो, राजस्थान में हो, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में हो या मध्य प्रदेश में हो चाहे कोई भी राज्य क्यों न हो मुसीबत तो मुसीबत है। भूख और परेशानी में ऐसी चीजें हैं कि इनमें न कोई राजनीति आती है न भाषा आती है, न प्रांत आता है, न धर्म आता है और मुसीबत का युद्ध स्तर पर मुकाबला करना ही किसी राष्ट्र के लिए बहुत आवश्यक होता है ।

बहुत से सुझाव लोगों ने दिये हैं, मैं भी कुछ बातें जरूर कहना चाहता हूं। एक तो पानी का सही सदुपयोग होना चाहिए पहली बात तो यह है । आज हमारे पानी के विवाद हैं चाहे राज्य स्तर पर हों चाहे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, राज्यों के पानी के विवाद चाहे हमारे नेपाल से हों, पाकिस्तान से हों, सेंटरसाईड से हों इन विवादों को अविलम्ब सुलझाना चाहिए और सच्चाई के साथ इसमें कोई भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि यह सवाल प्राय: उठ रहता है । दूसरा इसी के साथ मैं जोड़ देता हूं कि जहां इन विवादों को हम समाप्त करें वहां पानी बचाया भी जा सकता है । पानी का दुरुपयोग बहुत होता है। बिजली का दुरुपयोग बहुत होता है । बिजली बचाई जा सकती है जो दुष्काल में सकाल में सिंचाई के लिए किसानों को दी जा सकती है । इन सबकी चर्चा करना इस वक्त ठीक नहीं है । बहुत सी बिजली का दुरुपयोग होता है । यह कोई सार में कह चुका हूं । तीसरा, पानी बढ़ाने में पेड़ों का बहुत महत्व है । पेड़ों को हमारा बड़ौदा जाये इनको काटेंगे तो पानी नहीं होगा । ये घट रहे हैं बजाये बढ़ने के । ये तीन चार बातें हैं जिनसे पानी बचाया जा सकता है ।

इसके अलावा जो और जरूरी है वह यह है जो हमारी जमीन के अंदर, भूतल में पानी है उसको ऊपर लाया जाना चाहिए । अभी रेडियो और समाचार पत्रों में कोई एक हफ्ते के अंदर यह खबर आई कि रूस से ऐसी मशीनें मंगाई जा रही हैं जो ज्यादा गहराई से पानी को ऊपर ला सकती हैं । वे मशीनें आई हैं या नहीं, मगर रेडियो पर मैंने खबर सुनी है आज सुबह और मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई । मैं केन्द्र मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे कोई वैज्ञानिक उपाय करें और ऐसी मशीनें जो पानी को बहुत गहराई से ऊपर ला सकती हैं वे चाहे किसी भी देश से चाहे किसी भी कीमत पर मिलें उनको लेना चाहिए और पानी ऊपर लाना चाहिए । इस भूकंप की वजह से पानी का लेवल बहुत नीचे चला गया है, जो हमारे छोटे मोटर हैं उसको खींच नहीं सकती हैं इसलिए वहां बड़ी मोटरें दी जायें तब शायद नीचे का कुछ पानी ऊपर लाया जा सकता है । इसमें विलम्ब काम होना चाहिए । जहां यह मालूम है कि ट्यूबवेल के पानी का लेविल नीचे चला गया है वहां पर किसानों को सरकारी सहायता पर ऐसी बड़ी मोटरें दे दी जायें ताकि और नीचे से पानी खींच सकें । इस तरह से भी पानी आ सकता है या नदियों को भी डिफलामा जा सकता है। जयंती पटनायक जी चली गयी हैं उन्होंने तो बहुत से वैज्ञानिक उदाहरण दिये। बर्फ जब बहुत

जमती है तो उसको पिघलाने का वैज्ञानिक उपाय हो सकता है या नहीं हो सकता है और ऐसे वक्त में उसको पिघलाने का क्या कोई वैज्ञानिक तरीका है, अगर है तो उसको भी काम में लाना चाहिए । पानी को बढ़ाया जाये उसका सदुपयोग किया जाये तभी इस दुष्काल से निपटा जा सकता है।

दूसरी वर्षा है । आसमान में मानसून कैसे आता है । कृत्रिम वर्षा हमने देखी है, बहुत जगहों पर कृत्रिम वर्षा कराई जाती है । मगर ऐसे दुष्काल के मौके पर वर्षा का और क्या वैज्ञानिक उपाय हो सकता है उस पर भी तत्काल हमें सोचना चाहिए । यूं तो एक मथुरा के पंडित जी रोज मेरे घर में आते हैं उनको मैं दिल्ली साहब के यहां भेज देता हूं। वे कहते हैं कि मेरा यज्ञ करा लो वर्षा हो जायेगी । मैंने उनसे कहा कि यह परीक्षण कर दो, सारी दुनियां आपके पीछे लगा दूंगा । पर वे मेरे ही घर आकर आग्रह करते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप अपने यहां यज्ञ करा कर देख लो कि बरसात होती है कि नहीं।

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : मैंने उनसे कहा कि जो सामग्री कहते हो ला दूंगा मेरे ही घर करा दो। हां बचपन की संवत् 85 की एक घटना मुझे याद है, 1929-30 होगा। मैं छोटा सा था, संवत 85 में भी सूखा पड़ा था । घी और अन्य सामग्री से हवन कराया । बादल और बूंद बांद तो आ गयी यह मेरा निजी परीक्षण है, मैं कहने के लिए तैयार हूं । (**व्यवधान**) अब यज्ञ से यदि वर्षा हो सकती है तो यह मैं मंत्री जी के जिम्मे कर रहा हूं अगर हो सके तो करानी चाहिए इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है . . . (**व्यवधान**) कोई वैज्ञानिक तरीका हो । आज असंभव नहीं है कोई भी चीज । सारी दुनिया में देखिएगा, दैवी आपदाएं होने के बावजूद भी सारी दुनिया तरक्की कर रही है । तो वैसी अच्छी चीजें लानी चाहिएं। मैंने सुझाव दिया है, नहीं समझें मंत्री जी तो अपने भाषण में विरोध कर दें मैं बुरा नहीं मानता हूं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यादव जी तैयार [illegible] के लिए ।

श्री रामानन्द यादव : जी नहीं, कभी नहीं। मैं दकियानूसी बातों पर विश्वास नहीं करता हूं (**व्यवधान**)

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : कई वर्षों से गुजरात, राजस्थान और जैसा हमारे गोपाल स्वामी जी ने कहा---चाहे वे रोज खराब बात बोलें पर अकाल की बात सही कह रहे थे कि तमिलनाडु में भी अकाल है। बहुत सी बातें ऐसी कहते हैं जो नहीं बोलनी चाहिए। मैं भागो चाहता हूं। लेकिन तामिलनाडु में भी कई वर्षों से यह अकाल है । कर्नाटक में भी है, आन्ध्र में भी है, बहुत से भागों में है, महाराष्ट्र में भी है ।

वहां जो सहायता केन्द्र और राज्य दोनों दे रहे हैं, वह जरा तेजी से जानी चाहिए और यदि उनको पहुंचने में कोई भी शिकायत है, तो उस पर जांच की जानी चाहिए । यूं तो आज प्रधान मंत्री जी का बयान भी आया है अखबारों में कि हम तुरन्त एजेंसियां भेज रहे हैं जहां से शिकायतें आ रही हैं।, यूं तो वह बहुत जगह गये हैं, शायद सभी राज्यों में वह जा चुके हैं, लेकिन आज उन्होंने यह भी बयान दिया है । मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि अगर हमें शिकायतें मिल रही हैं, जैसे कोई सवाल किया होगा कहीं उनसे, तो उनका बयान आया कि हम ऐसी एजेंसियां तुरन्त बना रहे हैं, जो यह जांच करेंगी कि जो हम सहायता की रकम भेज रहे हैं, वह सही तौर पर किसान तथा गरीब मजदूरों में पहुंच भी रही है कि नहीं पहुंच रही है । यह बहुत ही जरूरी बात है ।

यूं तो हमारे दिल्ली साहब भी गुजरात होकर आये, भजन लाल जी गये और केन्द्र के हर मंत्री की ड्यूटी किसी न किसी राज्य में लगाई हुई है । तो हर मंत्री अपने-अपने राज्य में जाकर सामंजस्य करे, राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच कोई विवाद इस सहायता के नाम पर नहीं आना चाहिए और अगर कोई है, तो उसको बैठ कर सुलझा देना चाहिए । इसमें कोई कांग्रेस सरकार का या गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार का सवाल नहीं आता है । मुसीबत तो सब जगह एक सी है।

तो चाहे कैसी सरकारें हों, वहां पर जो हमारे केन्द्रीय मंत्री लगे हुए हैं, वह अपना जाकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा दौरे करें । यह मेरा

[श्री रामानन्द यादव]

निजी विश्वास है, जितना ज्यादा दौरा आप करेंगे, नजदीक जायेंगे, वहां किसानों की, गरीबों की कठिनाइयां ज्यों की त्यों मालूम हो जायेंगी । आप बिना कभी दौरे के खामोशी से चले जाएं, सुरक्षा का इंतजाम तो रखें, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि असुरक्षित जाएं अचानक कहीं गांव में पहुंच जाएं—मैं तो अभी मथुरा से आ रहा था एक दिन, गांव में चला गया, हमारे एक प्रधान थे मोहम्मदन भाई, मैं वैसे ही बैठ गया और पूछा कि भाई यह जो बात हो रही है मदद-वदद की, वह क्या है? वह बोले कि एस. डी. एम. साहब तो आए थे, पर मदद नहीं आई है । वह बता तो गये हैं पर सहायता है भी ? तो मैं तो कभी-कभी चैक कर लेता हूं । ऐसे ही एक दिन जब मैं राजस्थान गया, तो वहां भी एक जगह बैठ गया और पूछा कि सहायता पहुंच रही है कि नहीं पहुंच रही है ? तो उसकी चैकिंग करना बहुत जरूरी है और यह बहुत जल्दी पहुंचनी चाहिए । इसमें कोई भेद नहीं होना चाहिए ।

अभी वीरेन्द्र वर्मा जी कह रहे थे, अगर यह सही है कि पिछले वर्ष के अकाल का पैसा मजदूरों का नहीं दिया गया है—यह वर्मा जी ने कहा था, अगर यह बात सही है, तो मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह रिपोर्ट ले लें जहां से ऐसी बातें आई हैं । उनको जरूर दिलवायें ।

श्री जी. एस. ढिल्लों : मेरा ख्याल है कि कोई कांट्रेक्टर होगा, गवर्नमेंट नहीं होगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : फिर भी देखना है ना।

श्री राम चन्द्र चिकल : अगर ठेकेदार भी ऐसी मुसीबत में नहीं दे रहा है, तो राज्य और केन्द्र सरकार—मुसीबत में तो सभी दें—वह दिलवा दें, चाहे कांट्रेक्टर हो चाहे गवर्नमेंट हो । आखिर ज्यादा काम तो कांट्रेक्टर ही कर रहे हैं आजकल, सड़कें बनायेंगे, नहरें बनायेंगे, कुछ भी बनायेंगे, डाइरेक्ट सरकार तो बहुत कम करती है, लेकिन कांट्रेक्टर के द्वारा करवाती है । तो उन पर भी हमारा अधिकार होना चाहिए । ऐसी अगर कोई बातें हैं, तो जरूर पहुंच जाना चाहिए ।

मैं हर राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री की सरकार को जरूर बधाई दूंगा कि जिस तरह से वह लोग लगे हुए हैं और लगे रहें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा किसानों, मजदूरों की मदद होनी चाहिए ।

इसके साथ ही, बीज जिस भाव से जा रहा है, कृषि मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद हैं, वह किसान खरीदने की स्थिति में नहीं है । उसके भाव सस्ते कीजिए या उनको मदद के तौर पर दिया जाए । जब कभी फसल हो, तब ले लिया जाए सहायता के रूप में भी बीज अब की बार देना चाहिए । रबी में जब वर्षा नहीं है, पानी नहीं है, तो खाद बहुत उपयोगी नहीं होगा इस वक्त, लेकिन बीज बहुत जरूरी है। तो बीज सस्ते दामों पर या कम रेट पर या गरीबों को कभी इस बात पर कि फसल में लेंगे, ऐसे कभी देते थे . . .

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : उचित रेट पर ही दिलवा दें ।

श्री राम चन्द्र चिकल : उचित रेट पर या फसल में ले लें, पर बीज पर खास ध्यान देना चाहिए, रबी के लिए। रबी भी बहुत कम होई जाएगी अगर वर्षा नहीं हुई तो।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो उन पर करजे हैं, डयूज हैं, आबपाशी के या लगान के या बैंकों के हैं, वह सब समाप्त कर देने चाहिएं। उनके दिन अच्छे आयें, तो किसी और रूप में ले लेना चाहिए, मगर इस वक्त वह इस हालत में नहीं हैं कि किसी तरह का भी करजा किसान भाई दे सकें।

मैं अधिक समय न लेते हुए कृषि मंत्री जी से जरूर कहूंगा कि आप स्वयं भी सहृदय हैं, किसान भी हैं, उसकी तकलीफ समझते हैं, दौरा भी आप कर रहे हैं, तो व्यापक दौरा करके किसान की जो कठिनाई है, बीज की या पानी की या सहायता की, उसको तत्काल —हां यहां चारे की जो पशुओं के बारे में बहस हो रही थी, आज हमारे मकवाणा जी यहां नहीं हैं, मेरी यह जानकारी है कि राजस्थान में पशुओं को तिलक लगा कर हाथ जोड़ कर छोड़ देते हैं, इतना निर्मम काम हो रहा है, जिसको मरते हुए किसान नहीं देख पाते—उनको उठा कर ट्रक में डाल करके

कहीं भी, चाहे बम्बई ले जाएं, चाहे कलकत्ता ले जाएं, वह वधशालाओं के लिए ले जाए जा रहे हैं, यह मेरी रिपोर्ट है। मरे या नहीं मरे और कितने मरे यह आंकड़े तो मेरे पास नहीं हैं। लेकिन इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं इतने बड़े दुष्काल के अन्दर और अंग्रेजी राज में जब बंगाल में इतना बड़ा दुष्काल पड़ा था तो 35 लाख लोगों के प्राण चले गये थे, लेकिन यहां पर इतने बड़े दुष्काल के अन्दर अभी मृत्यु की संख्या तो पढ़ने को नहीं मिली है और अचानक हो गई हों तो मैं नहीं कह सकता। यह थोड़ी सी सौभाग्य की बात नजर आती है कि अभी तक मृत्यु की नौबत न पशुओं की आई है और न मनुष्यों की आई है, लेकिन हम इसमें अधिक से अधिक सतर्कता बरत रहे हैं और जिन राज्यों से चारा लाया जा सकता है वहां से चारा लाया जाए, चाहे ट्रेन से लाये और चाहे ट्रकों से लायें। युद्ध स्तर पर सहायता करके पशुओं के प्राण बचा लिए जाएं। पीने के पानी की शिकायत कहीं नहीं है ऐसा मैं मानने को तैयार नहीं हूं। पीने के पानी की शिकायतें अभी भी हैं और इसके लिए चाहे ट्रेनों से हो और चाहे ट्रकों से हो वहां पर पानी पहुंचाया जाए और पशुओं के लिए चारा भी पहुंचाया जाए। ये ऐसी आवश्यकताएं हैं जिनके लिए युद्ध स्तर पर केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों को काम करना चाहिए। इसके लिए केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों का आपस में सामंजस्य होना बहुत जरूरी है। इन दिनों सामाजिक संगठन भी सहयोग कर रहे हैं। मुझे मालूम है इस समय बहुत से सामाजिक संगठन सहयोग कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही हमारे जितने भी उदार लोग हैं, या जो प्रबुद्ध लोग हैं, जो धनवान लोग हैं उनको उदारता से ऐसे मौके पर आगे आ करके गरीबों के लिए अपनी थैली खोल देनी चाहिए। मैं ऐसे सभी लोगों से अपील करता हूं, सामाजिक संगठनों से, केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों से अपील करता हूं कि इस मुसीबत में वे आगे आएं जितनी तात्कालिक सहायता हो सके पहुंचाने का प्रयास करें, चाहे कपड़ा है, भोजन है, पीने का पानी है या चारा है इसे पहुंचाया जाए और यह पुण्य का काम होगा। इसी से हमारा राष्ट्र मजबूत रह सकेगा।

श्री वारेन्द्र वर्मा : अभी उड़ीसा में कालाहांडी और कोरापुट जिलों में स्टारवेशन डेथस हुई हैं।

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : उनको तत्काल सहायता हो और मैं इसके लिए आभार मानता मानता हूं। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The House now stands adjourned lo meet at 11 A. M. tomorrow, Wednesday, the 18th November, 1987.

The House then adjourned at twelve minutes past six of the clock/till eleven of the clock, on Wednesday, the 18th November. 1987.

MGIPF—677 RSS/87—12-2-88—400